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Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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BIRTH.

At Kirk, Scotland, on 7th instant, the wife of WILLIAM NICHOLSON, of 4 on.

1718

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VŒUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 10TH 1909.

SOME days ago we published a Chinese telegram conveying the surprising information that at a meeting held at the United States Legation in Peking the Diplomatic Corps had decided to recommend the Powers concerned to accede to China's desire for an interruption of the Boxer indemnity payment for some years, by way of enabling her to put into execution the numerous projects of administrative reform to which she is pledged. The information with regard to international affairs which finds its way from time to time into the Chinese newspapers is notoriously unreliable, even though it may appear to emanate from official quarters; and so, notwithstanding that the terms of the particular announcement to which we are now referring were definite and precise enough to appear convincing, it seemed to us that excellent reasons existed, if not for frankly disbelieving the report, at least for hesitating to accept it until confirmation was forthcoming from the other side. We now know that the report had no foundation in fact, and must be regarded rather as a clumsy *ballon d'esai*. We can almost bring ourselves to believe that there exists in Peking some agency for disseminating as accomplished facts what are merely the pious aspirations of the *Wai-wu-pu*. The Chinese public had been previously prepared for the announcement with regard to the Boxer indemnity by the circulation of reports that

since the United States had given practical proof of her sympathy with China by remitting the balance of the indemnity due to her, the Governments of Great Britain and Germany were not unwilling to follow the example of America to the extent at least of making substantial reductions in the amounts due to them. It is quite possible that H. E. TANG SHAO YI, who was sent as a Special Ambassador to the United States to return the thanks of the Chinese Government for America's generosity, and has since had a roving commission in Europe, has been sounding the Governments concerned on the subject, but we may well doubt whether his efforts in that direction have met with the smallest success. No sufficient reasons are apparent why the Governments should acquiesce in a proposal of the nature outlined. If the Chinese Government are strained, it is a good argument for carrying out without further delay a thorough reform of her fiscal system. Considering the size and resources of the Chinese Empire, an obligation to pay to the Powers an indemnity of \$87,500,000 in annual instalments spread over a period of forty years need not be as onerous as it is represented to be under the present chaotic financial administration. Moreover, looking at the suggestion from China's point of view, it is highly probable that the reforms she desires will come sooner under the strain of meeting these annual payments than if the Powers agreed to temporarily release China from her obligations. So far as Great Britain is concerned, it can hardly be said that of late China has given her much encouragement to show any prodigious generosity. Be that as it may, it seems to us that the most dignified attitude for China is to give up this forlorn hope, and courageously face the prospect of faithfully discharging her obligations. There is a valuable old proverb which declares that "where there's a will, there's a way." Given the will, all competent observers agree that a way may be found in China along lines of sound reform to provide the Government with ample funds without adding materially, if at all, to the burden of the general body of taxpayers.

Not only on this Boxer Indemnity question has somebody been "flying kites" in Peking. Many times lately we have seen references to alleged negotiations with the British Minister with a view to secure the retrocession of Weihaiwei. There is no more truth in these reports than in the others to which we have alluded. We may also doubt the report that the President of the Waiwupu is negotiating with the British Minister for the opening of a Chinese Consulate in Hongkong. That is a very old aspiration and the Chinese Government must be well acquainted with the fact that it has been consistently opposed in the Colony. There is no need of a Chinese Consul here, where the interests of the native population are adequately looked after by the Protector of Chinese. Over thirty years ago the community almost unanimously objected to the establishment of a Chinese Consulate here on the ground that the power which a Consul would gain over the local Chinese population would constitute a veritable *imperium in imperio* and subject the native community to an intolerable system of official espionage and to the insatiable rapacity of a corrupt mandarindom. Time has done little to weaken these objections and it would be the height of folly to give any countenance whatever to the proposal which has now been revived.Among the passengers who arrived from Australia by the *s.s. Alderman* on Saturday was the Rt. Hon. Earl Stanhope.

A Chinese was fined 450 at the Magistracy on Saturday for trespassing in the Army Ordnance Department.

A corrected copy of the register of medical and surgical practitioners qualified to practise in the Colony is published in the current *Gazette*.A writer in a Haiphong contemporary says the Sanitary Board of Hongkong would be an admirable institution if it were less pestering (*tracassier*). The writer describes the measures it has taken to combat the plague as excellent.

An extract of meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during the month of April shows that the average maximum temperature was 75.8 degrees, the minimum being 67.4 degrees. The rainfall for the month totalled 2,455 inches, and we had 155.4 hours of sunshine.

The *Gazette* publishes a financial statement by the Colonial Treasurer for the month of February 1909. It shows that the Colony's balance of assets and liabilities on January 31st of the same year was \$2,627,86, and that the revenue from 1st to 28th February was \$455,598.70, making a total credit of \$661,826.56. Against this there was an expenditure for the month of February of \$348,758.23, leaving a credit balance of \$313,68.23.

The total liabilities of the Colony on February 28th amounted to \$370,718.30, while the assets at the same date totalled \$363,786.58. The balance of assets (General Account) now stands at \$1,405,974.50.

The woman who was accused of having kidnapped three children from Shanghai was at the Magistracy on Saturday sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The Superintendent of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of \$4,225 from the Kowloon Dock, A.D.C., being part of the proceeds of the production of "The Silver King."

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. J. Bell to act as Principal Civil Medical Officer during the absence on leave of the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, or until further notice. He has also been pleased to appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brawn to be a member of the Executive Council.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th April, 1909, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as under:

Banks	Average Amount	Specie in Reserve
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	8,565,615	2,700,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited	12,814,940	13,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	52,577	Nil.
Total	\$16,433,132	15,700,000

Under the caption "La Traite des Jaunes," a Haiphong contemporary comments on the "traffic in human flesh" destined for the flower boats of Canton which goes on from that district. Severe repressive measures at Haiphong have merely caused a diversion of the trade. "The sons of Heaven" are unwilling to give up a commerce so remunerative though presenting enormous danger. Haiphong is the place where the kidnappers—Amakimite and Chinese women still operate, and it is only the port of embarkation that has been changed to Hongkong. They do not employ any brutal force, but they gain their ends by persuasion with the assistance of a drug in the drink they induce the girls to take, making them foolish and irresponsible for their actions.

Atto-morrow's meeting of the Sanitary Board, replies will be read from the Government relative to the reports on the water supplied from Government mains by the Government Bacteriologist; and relative to the division of the health districts of the city. The Head of the Department will submit a minute relative to the slaughter of animals outside Victoria, and Colonel Bedford, pursuant to notice will move that "In view of the prevalence of malarial disease amongst His Majesty's troops quartered at Lyemun, and to the fact that this disease is due to conditions obtaining outside War Department property, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into, and report upon, the steps necessary to remove or minimize the conditions favouring malaria in the adjacent village of Shaukiwan and its environs."

It was with much regret, says the *Foochow Echo*, that Foochowhers had their departing Commissioner of Customs—Mr. J. F. Oiesen—farewell, for during his one year's administration he has won the hearts of the Foreigners and Chinese alike. A broad-minded, kind-hearted, genial man, his presence was welcome wherever he went, and his interest in the junior members of the Customs made them his constant companions. Those transferred to Canton with him consider themselves exceedingly fortunate to continue under his management. In the morning the Viceroy and Chief Officials assembled at the Commissioner's residence to bid him farewell and welcome his successor, and in the evening his many friends saw him off at the Jetty, the Chinese honoring him with the usual crackler accompaniment. Sincere wishes, expressed as sincere regards at losing him, follow Mr. Oiesen to Canton.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room, on the 20th April 1909.

President: Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), J. S. Fenwick, W. Kruse, J. Mencarini, S. Okuyama, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

The Sub-Committee is instructed to arrange for a further meeting with the Mixed Court Magistrate so as to come to a final decision in the matter of licensing chairs and chair backs.

An application from the committee of the Temple for permission to hold the annual religious festivals and procession was considered, and granted on the usual terms.

The Supt. of Police reported that the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the meeting:—Summons—Contempt of Court 1; Breach of Municipal Regulations (disorderly house) 1; Summary Arrests—Being found on enclosed premises 1; house-breaking 1; theft 4; There was no sitting of the Court from the 6th to the 15th April.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C & M. str. *Rubi* left Manila on the 8th inst., and is due here to-day at 6 p.m.The P. & O. str. *Oceania* left Singapore for this port on the 7th instant at 5.30 p.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 12th instant at about 6 a.m.The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Waldeimar* left Sydney on Thursday, the 6th instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 23rd inst.The I.G.M. str. *P. E. Friedrich* which left here on the 6th instant at 6 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on the 8th instant at 4 p.m.The N.Y.K. str. *Takasaki Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 7th instant, and is expected here on the 25th instant.

TELEGRAMS.

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INSTITUTE'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, May 8th.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that a hundred Cossacks with two Maximus have been despatched to guard the bridge at Kheraj, thirty miles westward of Teheran, with a view to warding off a threatened advance upon the Russian Legation by the revolutionaries under Dargai Sipahdar, the supposed head of the Nationalists.

Unless the revolutionaries are recalled Russia may be compelled to act.

SIR ROBERT HART.

LONDON, May 8th.

Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, has been invited by the Chinese Government to return to China.

Sir Robert has not yet decided whether he will do so.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, May 8th.

The value of the imports for April is returned as £49,193,978, showing an increase of £2,099,267; the exports were valued at £28,955,458, which shows a decrease of £1,746,880.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS UNSEATED.

LONDON, May 8th.

The Committee of the Prussian Diet has invalidated on technical grounds the elections of four out of the six Socialists returned for Berlin on June 6th, 1908.

These were the first Socialists ever returned to the Diet, owing to an antiquated suffrage.

A HONGKONG APPEAL CASE DISMISSED.

LONDON, May 8th.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has refused a new trial in the Lai Hing case from Hongkong. Costs were refused to either side.

This was a case in which the Official Receiver sought to establish that Wong Ka Chuen was a partner in the Lai Hing firm. The case was argued for several days before Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wise, Puisne Judge, and a special jury, with the result that it was decided that Wong Ka Chuen was not a partner. Against this decision the Official Receiver appealed in bankruptcy of the Lai Hing Bank, appealed by leave of the Full Court to the Privy Council, who as stated in the telegram, have dismissed the appeal without costs. Mr. Younger, K.C., Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., of the Hongkong Bar, and Mr. E. A. Romeo Macklin, instructed by Messrs. Langridge and Co., 11, Leadenhall Street, E.C., instructed by Messrs. Bruton and Mott of Hongkong, appeared for the Official Receiver and Mr. F. Gore Browne, K.C., and Mr. A. F. Wootten, instructed by Messrs. Robins, Hay, Waters and Hay, 9, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., represented the respondent, instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding of Hongkong.

The Privy Council, who as stated in the telegram, have dismissed the appeal without costs.

Mr. Younger, K.C., Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., of the Hongkong Bar, and Mr. E. A. Romeo Macklin, instructed by Messrs. Langridge and Co., 11, Leadenhall Street, E.C., instructed by Messrs. Bruton and Mott of Hongkong, appeared for the Official Receiver and Mr. F. Gore Browne, K.C., and Mr. A. F. Wootten, instructed by Messrs. Robins, Hay, Waters and Hay, 9, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., represented the respondent, instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding of Hongkong.

ANOTHER JAPANESE MUNICIPAL LOAN.

LONDON, May 8th.

A loan of £70,000 for the City of Nagoya, Japan, has been issued at 9%.

DOVER-CALAIS TRAIN FERRY SCHEME.

LONDON, May 9th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in reply to a deputation, promised to do all in his power to advance the Dover to Calais train ferry scheme. He suggested that a conference should be held for the purpose.

KING EDWARD.

LONDON, May 9th.

King Edward has arrived at Dover.

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

MOTOR BOAT RACE.

Although the yachting season is closed, and the dogs are at sport in concern, have arrived, the name of the Corinthian Yacht Club is not to be allowed to sink into oblivion. The spirit of sport which pervades most of the members has caused them to promote motor boat and model yacht races, and these will be run at intervals during the off season. One of these motor boat races took place yesterday for two prizes presented by Mr. C. A. G. Roberts, and a third.

L. M. S.
Lark, sailed by J. W. Kew ... 10
Maudie, sailed by A. Ramsay ... 10 36 36
Vital Spark, sailed by A. ... 10 41 52Byrne, ... 10 41 52
Jean, sailed by Dr. Pearce ... 10 55 01
Tarras, sailed by G. K. Haxton ... 10 58 56
Veronica, sailed by C. A. G. ... 11 33 16All the boats got smartly away. *Vital Spark* crossing the line in too much of a hurry and having to recross. Through the Lyemun Channel's north-easterly wind was encountered, thence to Cape Collinson an easterly breeze. Very heavy swells prevailed as far as hitherto the hulman being kept particularly busy. After passing Bluff Head the wind freshened from the north-east, but there was only a slight sea. At Ma Kong Island the boats got into calm weather, and here the *Tarras* put in to get a supply of kerosene, that which she carried proving unsuitable for racing. Through the Sulphur Channel there were strong head currents, but the race to the Club was with a slack tide, the times of finishing being as follows:H. N. S.
Lark ... 3 19 23
Maudie ... 2 39 30
Vital Spark ... 2 43 15
Jean ... 2 43 47
Veronica ... 3 2 00
Tarras did not finish.

The

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

CURRENCY IN CHINA.

MEMORANDUM BY SIR CHARLES DUDGEON.

Local sport is not so conspicuous in the columns of the newspapers these days. Tennis is practically the only game that attracts any attention at present, with the exception perhaps of lawn bowls. The new leagues will soon be getting to business, and if it does as much to improve tennis as the football leagues did for that game, the promoters will have every reason to feel satisfied. I understand the Kowloon Cricket Club has received the promise of a trophy to be offered for an open championship competition. That is decidedly good but, when are the ladies to be catered for? There are quite a number of first-rate lady players in the colony and it would certainly be interesting to note their prowess with the racquet.

Speaking of leagues, reminds me of a suggestion that a similar competition might be got up among the local bowling-clubs. Kowloon Bowling Club is the oldest organisation, and since it was formed some eight or nine years ago a number of clubs have sprung into existence. The Civil Service players were the next to take up the game, then the Police followed suit, and shortly afterwards the green at Cosmopolitan Dock was opened. Since then the Taikoo Club has been formed, and other sporting associations have shown an interest in the game. With four or five bowling associations in the colony, it should not be difficult to form a league which would give a great impetus to the game. Perhaps the Kowloon Club at the oldest might take the lead in calling a meeting, or the Police, as being perhaps the most enthusiastic, might do so. The matter should not be allowed to drop.

What a time the ladies had on Wednesday at the garden fete! Not for a long time have they had such an opportunity of playing at work and, incidentally, showing themselves to advantage. I think the dear things are most fascinating when dispensing tea and showering little attentions on the men folks, and I am sure the ladies themselves are not devoid of that knowledge. One could not help noticing that the married ladies simply carried all before them, metaphorically speaking at the fete. They knew how to tackle the gentleman, and while the single ladies stood by overcome by maidenly modesty and wondering what to do, the married ladies had rushed in and done it.

I heard it said that on this occasion some more men who sat down to tea found the force of habit too strong for them, as they yelled out "boy" when they wanted more. Of course explanations followed.

"Where the ladies are, there the men will be also," is not a bad description of the principal attraction at most bazaars. I say principal attraction deliberately, because whether we are married or not, most of us I think can say with Robert Burns:

"The happiest oars that e'er I spent
Were spent among the lasses, oh!"

Humour sits in high places nowadays. Here's the Chief Justice joking in court when admitting a barrister to practise and expressing the hope that there would be "no moaning at the bar." No doubt some decisions are bound to give pain to the gentlemen interested, but I whether they will express themselves by "moaning at the bar" is not for me to say. Probably his Lordship knows there is another bar where the moaning is less frequent, and where the argument is usually of a more interesting nature. At that bar crystal, not golden, bridges are used.

Competition flourishes in Hongkong. "A fair field and no favour" is our motto, to which we add "let the best man win." These thoughts are suggested by a nice little local war. It is not the ice war, though this one is suggestive of wealth, but it is a struggle over the sale of fans. It will be remembered that during the Ward Company's occupancy of the City Hall fans were sold to patrons at ten cents each. Then a keen-eyed rival came on the scene with fans at five cents each. He held undisputed sway for some little time until he saw at the theatre the other night boys selling fans other than his, and his ire was roused. The rival competitors were swept out of the theatre and the autocar leaned back in its seat well pleased with the result of his great enterprise. But his triumph was short-lived. The following night his boys were shadowed by other boys giving fans gratis, and as this was continued it was not surprising that the sale for fans dropped to an infinitesimal degree and the growing monopoly met the fate of wheat curers in America. One might reflect on this incident, but to reflect would be to reflect, so I won't.

My Sunday reading covered two appropriate subjects. One was a strong plea to the clergy by the Bishop of Liverpool for the natural use of the voice in public worship. He described Erasmus as the spokesman of a large number of devout Church people when he said that he was tired of the droning of ecclesiastical services. For the moment I sat myself in hearty agreement with Erasmus and the Bishop of Liverpool on the subject. A moment later I happened to be glancing at a dissertation on physical culture, wherein it was stated that "there is no more healthful occupation than yawning." I reflected that nowhere more than in the churches do we see people indulging in this "healthful occupation" and dark doubts arose in my mind as to whether it were wise, in the interest of the human race, to banish the droning parson from the pulpit. The printer's devil will not grant me time enough to decide this interesting question, so I must pass it on to my readers.

RODERRICK RANDOM.

tative, "it has been compiled from the most reliable native sources available, and there is every reason to believe that the ramifications of the note issues are even more wide-spread than they are represented to be therein."

Shanghai further states that "in addition to the large circulation of notes representing taels and dollars, there have been issued within the last two years an immense number of notes representing copper cash; we have been unable to get any details as to the amounts issued by the individual banks, but the estimates made of the circulation in the various provinces are said to be on a conservative basis. Not only have between nine and ten thousand millions, of ten cash pieces been struck by the mint, but about fifty-six million taels' worth of copper cash notes have been issued during the same period, which at 1,650 cash to the tael would represent over another ten thousand millions of ten cash pieces. The estimate is given as follows:—

Year of Issue.	Province.	Amount.
1906	Manchuria	Tls. 30,000,000
1907	Hupei	10,000,000
1908	Shantung	Tls. 7,000,000
1908	Canton	Tls. 5,000,000
1908	Human	Tls. 4,000,000

Shanghai's comment is as follows:—"It seems almost incredible that a country with a sound financial reputation such as China has enjoyed in the past, should permit reckless dealing of this nature with the currency of the country, more especially with the money of all millions, the standard in which wages and all small retail transactions are settled, but so it is, if stringent measures are not taken to control these issues, China will eventually be faced to face with all evils attendant upon a large portion of her currency being composed of inconveniences paper."

The recommendation of remedies, in presence of the confusion now prevailing in financial questions, is a matter of extreme difficulty; some hope for the situation may, however, perhaps be found in the belief expressed by Shanghai that Chinese bankers and officials are becoming more and more amenable to foreign advice, owing to the stringency of the native money market. Such advice is offered by Shanghai in the following suggestions:

(1) The issue of an Imperial Edict prohibiting any further issue of bank notes until regulations controlling the terms of issue shall have been published.

(2) Severe penalties to be imposed for disobedience, which should be made a criminal offence.

(3) Regulations based on the experience of foreign banks should be drawn up forthwith.

(4) Issues now in circulation, which do not conform to the regulations should be withdrawn within a specified period, on penalty of the issuing banks being closed or wound up.

(5) The immediate appointment of a Board of Currency. (The engagement of the services of at least one foreign expert adviser would be of great advantage to China.)

(6) The appointment, under the Board of Currency, of an Imperial Master of the Mint, who should have control of all the mints in the Empire. (The interest and co-operation of Chinese banks which have maintained the standard of silver in the past, might be enlisted in the management of the mint.)

(7) Pending the establishment of the control of the mints, the further issue of subsidiary silver coins and copper cash to be suspended, until they circulate at par; the par rate for copper cash to be definitely fixed.

The Imperial Decree issued on the 5th October last, ordaining the introduction of a uniform silver currency throughout the Chinese Empire is a welcome (though tardy) recognition by China of her obligation to "provide for a uniform national coinage" in terms of Article II. of the Shanghai Treaty of 1902; but China paid earlier attention to this Treaty obligation it is probable that of the currency which has arisen in the past few years might have been obviated. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Decree will not be allowed to remain a dead letter, but that it is an admission of the necessity for immediate action, and expresses a real earnestness of intention to rectify the almost hopeless confusion into which currency matters of China have been allowed to drift.

The provisions of the Edict will, no doubt, meet with general approval, but it is to be remarked that no indication is given whether the new coins are to be issued solely from mint under the control of the Board of Finance—a very necessary provision—nor is any mention made of a fixed ratio between the new coinage and the copper currency—another matter of first importance. It is understood that both first points have attracted the attention of His Majesty's Minister at Peking.

The arguments in the Memorial which accompanied the Edict, favouring the adoption of the K'ung Tael as the national coin in preference to the dollar, do not appear to be very convincing; the opinion in the provinces is admittedly divided, and it is difficult to understand such plead in favour of the tael, as that from the point of view of China's national dignity she ought to try to stand alone, that she cannot afford to throw away her sovereign rights—(how are they affected?)—in order to gratify the wishes of others, nor change the tradition of the country for the convenience of the open ports or trading marts. Whilst it will hardly be supposed that the open ports will meet with much sympathetic consideration, it might reasonably be suggested that the interest of China's own trading marts is a matter of prime domestic importance.

There is much force in the argument that the higher standard unit will tend to increase the cost of living; as Shanghai points out "the effect will be more plainly felt in expenditure involving small sums such as 5 to 10 cents—translating these sums into 4 cents and 8 cents will not be convenient in actual practice." It is, however, no doubt true that (as stated in the Memorial) the "bulk of the people in their daily life mostly rely upon the copper currency." A coinage is that the exchange between the dollar point in favour of the adoption of a dollar and the cash might be conveniently fixed at the old normal ratio of 1 to 1,000, whereas the cash exchange of the K'ung Tael (at the same rate) works out at the inconvenient figure of about 1,482.

COOKING BY WIND.

POSSIBILITIES OF A NOVEL DEVICE.

At an electrical factory at Willesden Green (Messrs. J. G. Childs and Co., Ltd.), a dainty luncheon was to be seen recently cooking in an electric stove whose only fuel was the wind. Two chickens and a fruit tart were being cooked nicely. Mr. Childs has what he calls a wind-turbine, a special form of windmill, which automatically always faces the wind by an ingenious system of plane directors. The wind wheel, in being blown round, drives a dynamo which generates electricity and charges a set of electrical accumulators. From these the electric current is obtained for lighting and heating. When the wind blows strongly and the dynamo tends to generate too much current, an automatic device is operated which checks the generating power, so that there is no fear of too rapid charging of the accumulators.

LONELY ISLAND.

BRITISH IN PACIFIC WHO WILL BE GLADDEEN BY VISIT.

Just now, on a tiny island in the far away Pacific Ocean, a little community anxiously watches day by day the eastern horizon; and the first man to announce the appearance on the ocean's distant threshold of a squat little cruiser will be for days the proudest man in Pitcairn.

For the members of this island community, says a correspondent in a home paper, know that this cruiser will bring their mail, which arrives once in a year or two. Their island is out of the track of the ships of the civilised world; the rim of the horizon is ever clear save, perhaps, when some drunken windjammer, wandering from the road and appears like a ghost in the evening half-light, passing by to the bustling centres the other side of the Horn; or when there creeps up this cruiser sent by the British Government to show the flag and to see that all is well with the exiles in this lonesome corner of the sea wilderness, the world forgetting, by the world forgot.

STRANGE TALES.

They are hoping that the British Postmaster will call them to mind soon, and they are not to be disappointed if it is announced that H. M. S. Flora will shortly proceed to Pitcairn Island from Coquimbo, Chile, and that letters and printed matter for the island leave England this month.

Even in this country, where we receive letters as often as we feed, there is still a joyous sensation in finding a letter awaiting us, if it be of the right sort. What then must be the delight of the Pitcairners when the mail arrives?

It was my good fortune to go aboard H. M. S. Flora when she returned to the romantic waters of the Southern Pacific. At no place during their 26,000 mile cruise had the officers and men had a warmer welcome than at Pitcairn Island. They brought back to our humdrum world strange tales of its lonely people.

The officers told me of white men they had met who had no idea whether the Tories or the Liberals were controlling the Empire's destinies from Westminster; who were in fact, not aware that Russia and Japan were at war, and who had to be explained to them that E. R. on the mailbags meant that the great Queen Victoria was really no more.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

The officers of the Flora found their hosts wondrous content with their lot. Not once did they hear a desire to quit the shores of the island for the life of the great world beyond. In their own simple way the Pitcairners were prospering; they had none of the warped and frenzied ambitions of crowded cities; no desire for wealth or position. Happy, happy people!

They had an oldest resident, of whom they were proud. He was a cheery old soul of 87, and he claimed to be the grandson of their pioneer, Fletcher Christian. Other families carried remembrance of the founders of their names in the names they bore—Young, Christian, McCoy. Inter-marriage with the Tahitians had, of course, modified but not subjugated, the Western feature of the people.

They were living about as near the simple life as the most thorough-going Utopian could desire. They existed comfortably on the products of the soil, and in short, enjoyed all the advantages of the uncivilised, and at the same time suffered none of the disadvantages; they enjoyed the consequences of their civilisation, and suffered none of its ills. Their measure of mortal happiness was indeed, greater than that of us of the bustling world. They had no newspapers to keep pace with; no spirit-breaking telephones; no letters with bills every morning; no scramble to catch the train to the City; no problems of poverty or housing of the people! no worry about the supremacy of the fleet or the income-tax man; none, in fact, of the harsher features of the struggle for existence.

EDGE OF THE PLANET OUTPOSTS.

Their simplicity and quaintness were reflected in their laws. One must not kill a cat; for instance, because the island was peopled by rats. Saturday was the Sabbath, or taboo day. No work was then to be done; and all other laws, were carried out both in letter and spirit.

Most of the islanders could not conjure up a mental picture of a railway train. Their ancestors had been unable to describe such inventions, as they had left England long before Stephen's son's Rocket puffed its way between Liverpool and Manchester.

It should be added that the Flora, in her cruise, will doubtless call at several other edges of the planet, outposts, of the Pacific. From Coquimbo she will dodge first on one side, then the other, of the Tropic of Capricorn, calling probably, as well as at Pitcairn, at lovely Tahiti, in the Society Islands, Easter Island, Fiji, and perhaps, Samoa, beloved of R. L. S.

THE GROWTH OF NEW YORK.

Joseph Cuccavajo, an engineer of prominence, devoted himself to the natural growth of population of the City of New York, in a table of computations published in the *Eagle* recently. At the very least, it is a most interesting speculation. It places the population of the City of New York at 4,810,000 in 1910, and at 19,250,000 in 1950. This population is divided among five boroughs in this way:

	1910.	1950.
Manhattan	2,250,000	2,000,000
Brooklyn	1,700,000	7,000,000
Bronx	480,000	4,000,000
Queens	300,000	5,000,000
Richmond	80,000	250,000

This is not mere guesswork, but is based upon the growth of the various boroughs based on the acreage of the various boroughs and the natural conditions and inevitable trend of population. It is a fact that since 1910, both Manhattan and Brooklyn have doubled their populations every twenty years. All other things being equal, which, in fact, means a great deal of transportation, Mr. Cuccavajo sees no reason why that rate should not apply to the rest of the city for the next forty years. The open ports or trading marts. Whilst it will hardly be supposed that the open ports will meet with much sympathetic consideration, it might reasonably be suggested that the interest of China's own trading marts is a matter of prime domestic importance.

There is much force in the argument that the higher standard unit will tend to increase the cost of living; as Shanghai points out "the effect will be more plainly felt in expenditure involving small sums such as 5 to 10 cents—translating these sums into 4 cents and 8 cents will not be convenient in actual practice." It is, however, no doubt true that (as stated in the Memorial) the "bulk of the people in their daily life mostly rely upon the copper currency."

A coinage is that the exchange between the dollar point in favour of the adoption of a dollar and the cash might be conveniently fixed at the old normal ratio of 1 to 1,000, whereas the cash exchange of the K'ung Tael (at the same rate) works out at the inconvenient figure of about 1,482.

There are spots in Manhattan where the average occupancy is 1000 to the acre. This is congestion. Such spots are called sores. They are tenement districts, and efforts by philanthropists and sociologists are being made to distribute their population. But trade and commerce are really doing more of this work than any other agency. For their own needs they are encroaching on the territories and driving out tenants. And it is here that you touch the striking points of the table. In 1900 there was an average of 15 to an acre in Manhattan. It requires no guessing to place it

at 194 in 1910. And this is the limit. From such point, according to him, this will be gradually reduced until, in 1950, the average occupancy will be 167.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE MYSTERY OF WINE.

A STUDY IN THE FINE ART OF WINE TASTING.

And much as Wine has played the Infidel, And robb'd me of my Robe of Honour well, I often wonder what the Vineyards buy. One half so precious as the stuff they sell.

In the tasting-room of the large buyers of wine, just now the subject of highest interest is the champagne vintage of 1904, which is being submitted to the judgment of experts by the great houses of Champagne—a vintage likely to prove a very fine one. In character, the 1904 vintage naturally will follow the 1900 vintage, which followed that of 1898. In the intervening year, the products of the champagne districts were not high enough in quality to be classed as vintage wines—a phrase devoted only to the best.

For the past four years, until mature for shipping, these wines of the newest vintage have been carefully treated in the great chalk caves of Epernay, Bouzy, and Reims, where the finest champagnes come, and now the London dealers will compare the cuvees or vats of the great shipping houses. Champagne is more generally known by the name of the shipper—Clicquot, Heidsieck, Moet, Mumm, Pommery, and so on—than by any special locality. It is a time of great interest in the wine trade, and a certain maturity, this summer.

Let us take advantage of an invitation from Messrs. Spiers and Pond to look in at their tasting-room and gain some idea of the fine art of judging wines. The faces of the assembled committee—five or six experts, including one of the first living authorities on wine—are becoming seriously; and it is an air-inspiring silence that they apply sample after sample to the test of their senses of sight, smell, and taste. The air has a winy fragrance, and is fraught with mystery.

THE METHOD.

This morning twelve samples of the finest cuvees of twelve different shippers are to be judged. In the early hours the little room has been prepared for the mysteries now going forward by a staff of highly-trained clerks. Round three sides of the room run low counters, at the back with little cells, like pigeonholes, each large enough to contain a champagne bottle; and in front of each group of cells there is a green curtain to hide the bottle from the taster's ken.

The tasters as they taste are supplied with slips of different coloured papers, lettered to correspond with the cells and glasses; and on these slips they record their verdict on the order of merit. Each tastes in silence, without communication with the others; and when he has made up his mind, hands in his slip of paper to the recording clerk.

When as many as twelve wines are tasted they are divided into two sections, and when the best wine of each section has been found, an elimination tasting takes place, only the best samples coming into the competition.

There are always some divergences of opinion among the experts, partly owing to an

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be considered until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C.

5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.C. Box 53. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

DURING my Absence at any time from the Colony Mr. WILLIAM DENYS JUTT will act as Manager at Hongkong of the above-named Company.

W. E. DARBY,

General Manager

Hongkong, 10th May, 1909. [718]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

I melden Handelsregister No. 4 ist hente zur Firma GEBRUEIDER ROESE eingetragen worden:

Die Gesellschaft ist heute durch Beschluss der Gesellschafter aufgelöst worden.

Die Firma ist mit Aktien und Passiven an EBERHARD A. ROESE übergegangen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Swatow, den 7. Mai 1909. [719]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "SUISANG" having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 11th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1909. [16]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"POONA,"

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 14th inst., at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1909. [11]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before noon on the 17th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1909. [4]

WANTED

WANTED

BY A GERMAN-GENTLEMAN residing in CAINE ROAD, Advanced Lessons and an Accompanist Violin and Piano twice a week from 9 to 10 o'clock in the evening.

Apply stating terms to—X.W.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 6th April 1909. [578]

SITUATION WANTED

A YOUNG SWISS LADY seeks a Situation as Travelling Maid or as Governess. Speaks English, French, German, and Italian.

Apply to—Box 284.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1909. [714]

INTIMATION

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the Lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerned as named in Schedule A) appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinabove set out and fulfills all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderers to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

The Farms, above referred to are:—

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—OPIUM, SPIRIT, GAMBLING AND PAWNBROKING, as follows:—

(a) in one concession for the whole State.

(b) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan river.

(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pinudan River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pinudan River and on the other by the Northern Boundary of Province Clarke.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Broerahoek point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas Northern watershed.

The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912, a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount of the Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(c) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Offices of the said SECRETARY at Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & CO., at Singapore, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, Security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chauda fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:—

Per tabil. 3.20

5 pun packet. 0.30

4. 0.15

3. 0.32

2. 0.09

1. 0.05

0. 0.02

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chauda is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

The Opium and Spirit Farmers may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chauda and Spirits.

(i) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmers will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chauda prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirits for sale.

(j) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor a Schedule showing full particulars of the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(k) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to retain certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(l) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farmers in B. N. Borneo viz:—

SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902, as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1906.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1891, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1909. [696]

ENTERTAINMENT

LOCATION

CAUSEWAY BAY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

GRAND RIDING COMPETITION

OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

THE

HIPPODROME

CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE

SECOND ENTIRE CHANGE

OF

PROGRAMME.

GRAND RIDING COMPETITION

10 ENTRIES ALLOWED.

The Successful Competitor Riding Three Times

Round the Ring in a Standing Position

will be AWARDED \$50.

310 The Next Best Attempt 310

Entries to be given before the Interval.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

NEXT MATINEE:

WEDNESDAY, AT 3.30 P.M.

A. JACKSON,

Representative. [697]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling

and Sixpence per Share free of tax on account of year ending 28th February, 1909, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company. Coupon No. 12 is payable on 1st May, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA and the CHINESE BANK at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE,

Agent.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ALDENHAM, British str., 3,908. St. John George, 8th May—Sydney 14th April, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BRIOGAVIA, German str., 1,163. Schwinghamer, 8th May—Shanghai 5th May, General—Hamburg-American Line.

CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 774. J. Kayser, 8th May—Haiphong & Hoikow 7th May, General—Johson & Co.

DAONY, Norwegian str., 283. O. Albramussen, 8th May—Tuticorin 19th April, Salt-Agaard, Thorson & Co.

FEI, Norwegian str., 860. C. Wagle, 8th May—Haiphong 8th and Hoikow 7th May, Rice and Pigs—Agaard, Thorson & Co.

HAICHING, British str., 1,157. W. C. Passmore, 9th May—Foochow and Swatow 8th May, General—Douglas, Lapra & Co.

HANYANG, British str., 965. A. Nigahr, 8th May—Amoy 7th May, Ballast—Jebson & Co.

KIEL, Norwegian str., 910. T. Helesoe, 8th May—Nordwaling 30th April and Dalus 2nd May, Beans and Beans Oil—Agaard, Thorson & Co.

KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 9th May—Canton.

LIBERIA, German str., 2,344. M. Knaisel, 8th May—Hankow 1st May, General—Hamburg-American Line.

MEIFOO, Chinese str., 1,339. J. McArthur, 8th May—Shanghai 4th May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

PEKING, Swedish str., 2,217. G. Pettersson, 8th May—Shanghai 4th May, General—Melchers & Co.

POONA, British str., 4,787. A. F. Vine, 8th May—London via Ports 27th March, General—P & O S. N. Co.

SELIA, Forwairer str., 2,789, Lee, 8th May—Manila 5th May, Ballast—Order.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119. T. Sugii, 8th May—Amoy 5th, Amoy 6th and Swatow 7th May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SUWANG, British str., 1,776. W. D. Welsh, 7th May—Cebulita and Singapore 1st May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TOKIN, French str., 3,004. Charbonnel, 9th May—Shanghai 6th May, General—M. M. Totomi Maru, Japanese str., 2,464. R. Smith, 7th May—Moji 2nd May, Goucal—Nippon Yuzen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

8th May.

DENBIGHSHIRE, British str., for Shanghai.

EXPRESS OF CHINA, British str., for Shanghai.

EUPLECTUS, British str., for Shanghai.

HAIMUN, British str., for Swatow.

HAIYANG, British str., for Swatow.

KIANG CHING, Chinese str., for Canton.

MONTEGO, British str., for Moji.

PAKLAU, German str., for Bangkok.

PROVIDENCE, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

THIBODA, Dutch str., for Yokohama.

TOONAN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

YUENSANG, British str., for Manila.

9th May.

ASHTABULIA, British str., for Kobe.

BESIGAVIA, German str., for Singapore.

CHENAN, British str., for Shanghai.

DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.

HAILAN, French str., for Hoikow.

HUICHO, British str., for Chefoo.

KIEL, Norwegian str., for Canton.

MACHEW, German str., for Bangkok.

MAUSANG, British str., for Sandakan.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, British str., for Singapore.

PEKING, Swedish str., for Shinghai.

POONA, British str., for Wuhan.

QUINTA, German str., for Wuhan.

VOLUME, British str., for Balik Papan.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Brit. str. *Suisun* reports: Fine weather smooth sea and light winds.

The British str. *Aldenham* reports: Fine weather and smooth seas throughout.

The German str. *Brigand* reports: Foggy and rainy weather outside, from Shanghai to Hongkong with N.E. wind.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 7th.

ABERDEEN DOCK—*Prometheus*.
KOWLOON DOCK—Y. Sonoda. H.M.S.
Moorsom, China, Zafiro, H.M.S. Britonark.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—*Mausang*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY
VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship
"CAPRI,"
Captain Dini, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 11th inst., at NOON.
For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1909. [4]

For SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"LIGHTNING,"
Captain A. E. Gentles will be despatched for
the above ports TO-MORROW, the 11th inst.,
at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ed.
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1909. [698]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
For LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"GLENLOGAN,"
Captain McGregor, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1909.
For Freight or Passage apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1909. [671]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & C., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PERA	Brit. str.	—	W. W. Cooke, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th inst.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	GENLOGAN	Brit. str.	—	McGregor	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 25th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	BELGRADE	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hildebrand	HAMBURG-AMERICA LIN.	About 20th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	v. Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERICA LIN.	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	SCANDIA	Fr. str.	k. w.	v. Dihren	HAMBURG-AMERICA LIN.	About Middle of June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TONKIN	Fr. str.	—	Charbonnel	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HAKATA MARU	Swed. str.	—	T. Mural	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CANTON	Swed. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	IVY MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 2nd June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HONGKONG MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISHI KAISHA	On 1st June, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	DERFLINGER	Ger. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	1 m.		SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 25th inst.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	MONTRAGEN	Brit. str.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 22nd inst., at 6 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Fred. Pyns	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Hugon	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	SUVERIC	Brit. str.	—	W. Shotton	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st June, at Noon.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	E. Gathemann	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	NIKKO MARU	Brit. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th June, at Noon.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Brit. str.	—	F. Isoko	MELCHERS & CO.	About 29th inst.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	BINGO MARU	Brit. str.	—	C. Christiansen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	AMAKA	Brit. str.	—	M. Yagi	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	NIKKO MARU	Brit. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	TIJODA	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIN.	Quick despatch.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	KURECHOW	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	POONA	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 10th inst.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	POLYNESIEN	Frestr.	—		MESSENGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	CHOSHUN MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	SENIGAMIA	Brit. str.	—		HAMBURG-AMERICA LIN.	To-morrow, A.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	YEBOSHI MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Middle of May.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	NIPPON	Dan. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	WINGSONG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	OCEANA	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 13th inst., at 5 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	ANHUI	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 18th inst., at D'light
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	SILVIA	Brit. str.	—		HAMBURG-AMERICA LIN.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	LUTZON	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	HANTANG	Brit. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	BOHNU	Brit. str.	—		JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIN.	Quick despatch.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	TOMONI MARU	Ital. str.	—		Douglas Lafrain & Co.	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	CAPEI	Brit. str.	—		Douglas Lafrain & Co.	On 13th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	NAMANG	Brit. str.	—		Douglas Lafrain & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	LIGHTNING	Brit. str.	—		SHAWAN TOMES & CO.	On 12th inst., at 3 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	TJHEINI	Dut. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	HAYTAN	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 1st June, at 4 P.M.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	TAMING	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	Intermediate on Steamers
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—			£43
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	RUBI	Brit. str.	—			and 1st Class Railway
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	TEAN	Brit. str.	—			£245.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	YUNGSANG	Brit. str.	—			First Class rate to London includes cost of Mails and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	MADRANG	Brit. str.	—			R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	KUDAT & SANDAKAN	Brit. str.	—			Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
MARSHAL, CHINA, &c.	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—		</td	

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The public are informed that the weight limit on parcels to the United States of America by the direct route has been raised from 4 lbs. 6 ozs. to 11 lbs. The price per pound and the conditions of posting remain the same.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dala and Siberia.

15th May	at 8.30 p.m.
16th May	at 9.00 a.m.
22nd May	at 8.30 p.m.
23rd May	at 8.30 p.m.

The Manchurian mail may be expected here to-day. The Polynesian with the French mail of the 9th ultimo, left Saigon on Friday, the 7th inst., at 5 a.m., and may be expected here to-day, at daylight. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 6th March.

The Oceanic, with the English mail of the 10th April, left Singapore on Friday, the 7th instant, at 5.30 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday the 12th instant, at 6 p.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 16th March, and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 7th of April, and for despatch overland on the 14th of April.

FOR
PEE
DATE:

Sandakan	Mausang	10th, 11th 12th
anis	Zakro	10th, 11th 12th
Mac	Li Tai	10th, 11th 12th
Ningpo and Shanghai	Hainyang	10th, 11th 12th
Imperial Colombo and Bombay	Toloni Maru	10th, 11th 12th
Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok	Anghin	10th, 11th 12th
Holhaw and Fakhoi	Enation	10th, 11th 12th

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HOKKAIDO and SAN FRANCISCO.....
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Singapore, Penang and Bombay.....
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.).....

BORDEAUX CHEAP CLARET.

We are offering this claret to our customers and the public as a right wine for ordinary daily use, and we assure them that this brand is far superior in quality and cheaper in price than any other low priced brand of claret to be obtainable in the market.

VIN ORDINAIRE (CORTES CASTILLION)
PRICE \$5.50 2 DOZ. PINTS.

" \$4.50 1 " QTS.

SAMPLE ON APPLICATION.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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COMMERCIAL.
EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 8th

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/94.
Bank Bills, on demand 1/93.
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/94.
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/93.
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/10.
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 1/10.

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 228.
Credits, at 4 months' sight 232.

ON GERMANY.—
On demand 185.

ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 448.
Credits, at 60 days' sight 451.

ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 1353.
Bank on demand 1361.

ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 1353.
Bank on demand 1361.

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 743.

Private, 30 days' sight 751.

ON TOKIO.—On demand 883.

ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos 894.

ON SINGAPORE.—On demand 773.

ON BATAVIA.—On demand 108.

ON HAMPHON.—On demand 101/2 p.m.

ON SAIGON.—On demand 231.

ON BANGKOK.—On demand 231.

SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate \$10.90.

GOLD LEY, 100 fine, per tael \$57.

BA SILVER, per oz. 248.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. *Manchuria* from San Francisco left Manila on the 7th instant afternoon, and is due to arrive at this port to-day between 6 and 8 a.m.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M.M. str. *Polynesien* with the French Mail of the 11th ult., and mails from London of the 10th ultimo, left Saigon on Friday the 8th instant at 5 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on this morning, and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China str. *Laisang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on the 5th inst.

The Indo-China str. *Kutsing* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 19th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived Koko at 6 p.m. on Fr day the 7th inst., and left again at 7 a.m. Saturday via Nagasaki for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at 4 a.m. on the 11th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The N.Y.K. str. *Yehoshi Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore on the 3rd instant, and is expected here to-day.

The C.N. Co.'s str. *Yingchow* left Shanghai on the 6th inst., and is due here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Nikko Maru* (Australian Line) left Manila on the 8th instant at noon, and is expected here to-day at 7 a.m.

The H.A. Linke str. *Scutellaria* left Singapore on the 4th inst. a.m., and may be expected here to-day.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 8th

Previous Day On Date at 4 p.m. On Date at 10 a.m. On Date at 4 p.m.

Barometer 29.77 20.89 20.84

Temperature 74 74 74

Humidity 96 88 88

Wind Direction E E E

Force 2 2 1

Weather od o o

Rain 0.46

Highest open air Temperature on 8th 81

Lowest open air Temperature on 8th 71

SUN 150 YEARS.

THE SAME To-DAY

AS IN

1745

BEWARE OF WHISKIES

Sold under Similar Names.

Known in Hongkong

for

Half a Century.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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